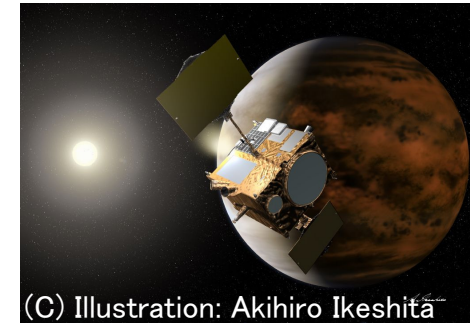
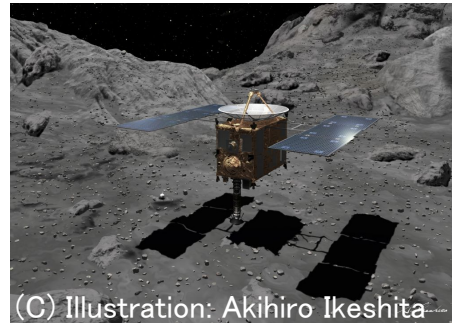


Empowered by Innovation



Mission Success for the Planetary Exploration Spacecraft

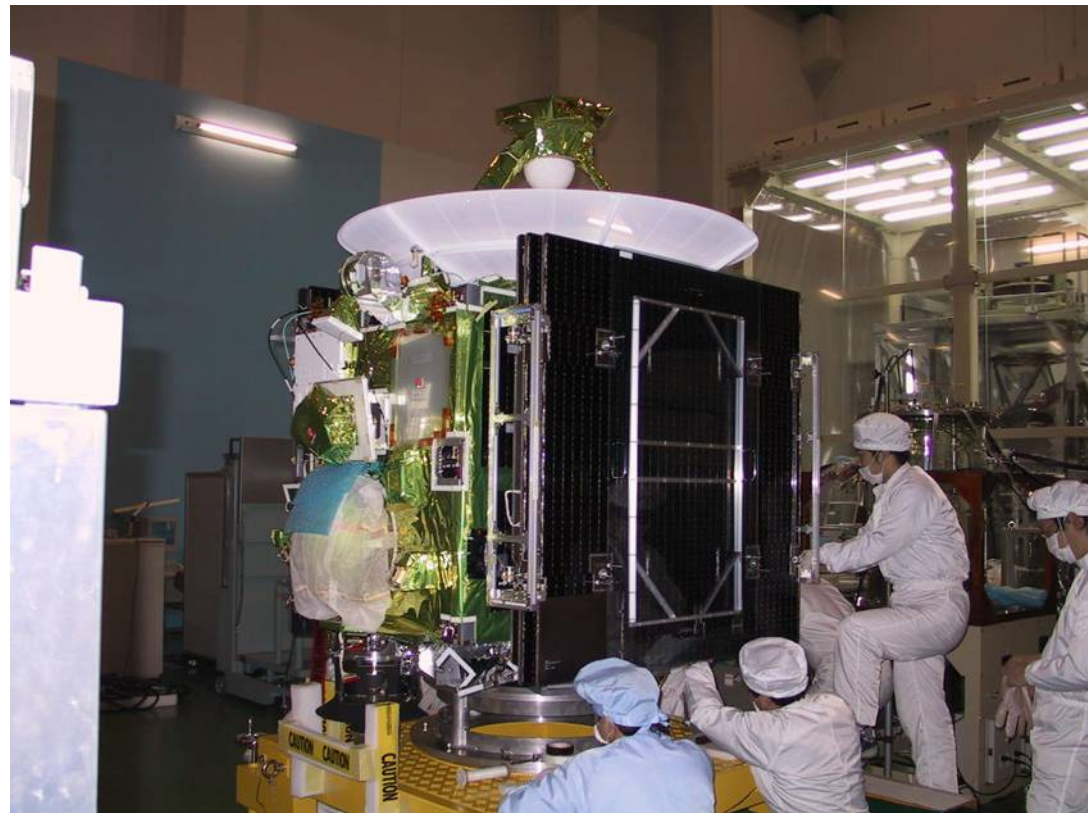
NEC Corporation

Asteroid Explorer “Hayabusa” System manger /
Venus Climate Orbiter “Akatsuki” Project Manager
Takeshi Oshima

Asteroid Explorer “Hayabusa”

Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) has launched Asteroid Explorer “Hayabusa” on May 9th, 2003.

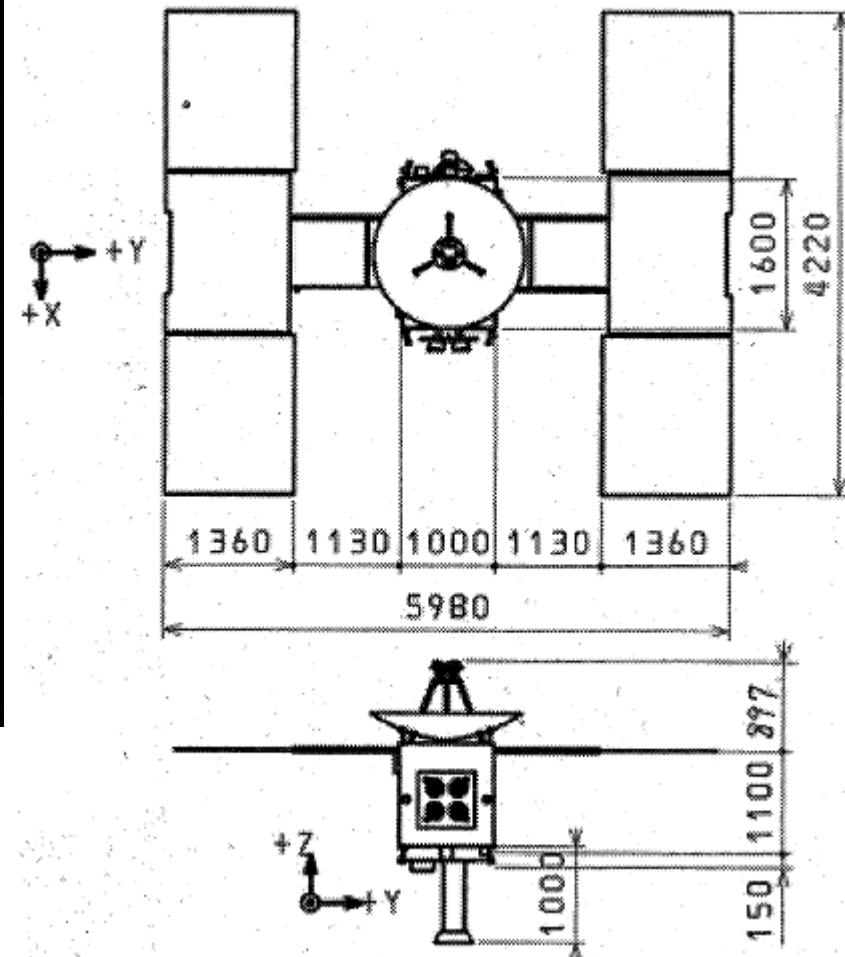
NEC had designed, manufactured and tested “Hayabusa” as the system integrator.



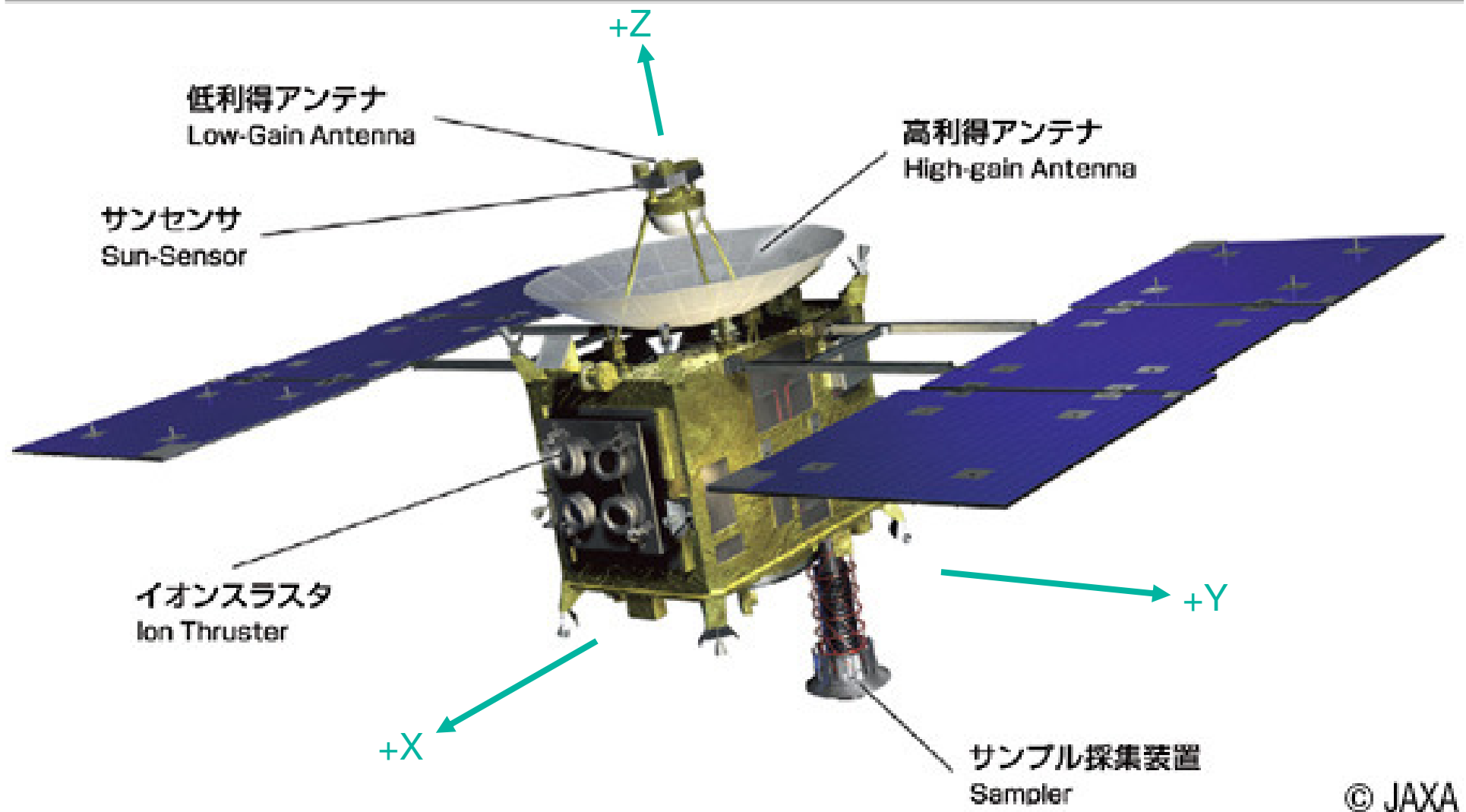
Size of “Hayabusa” Spacecraft



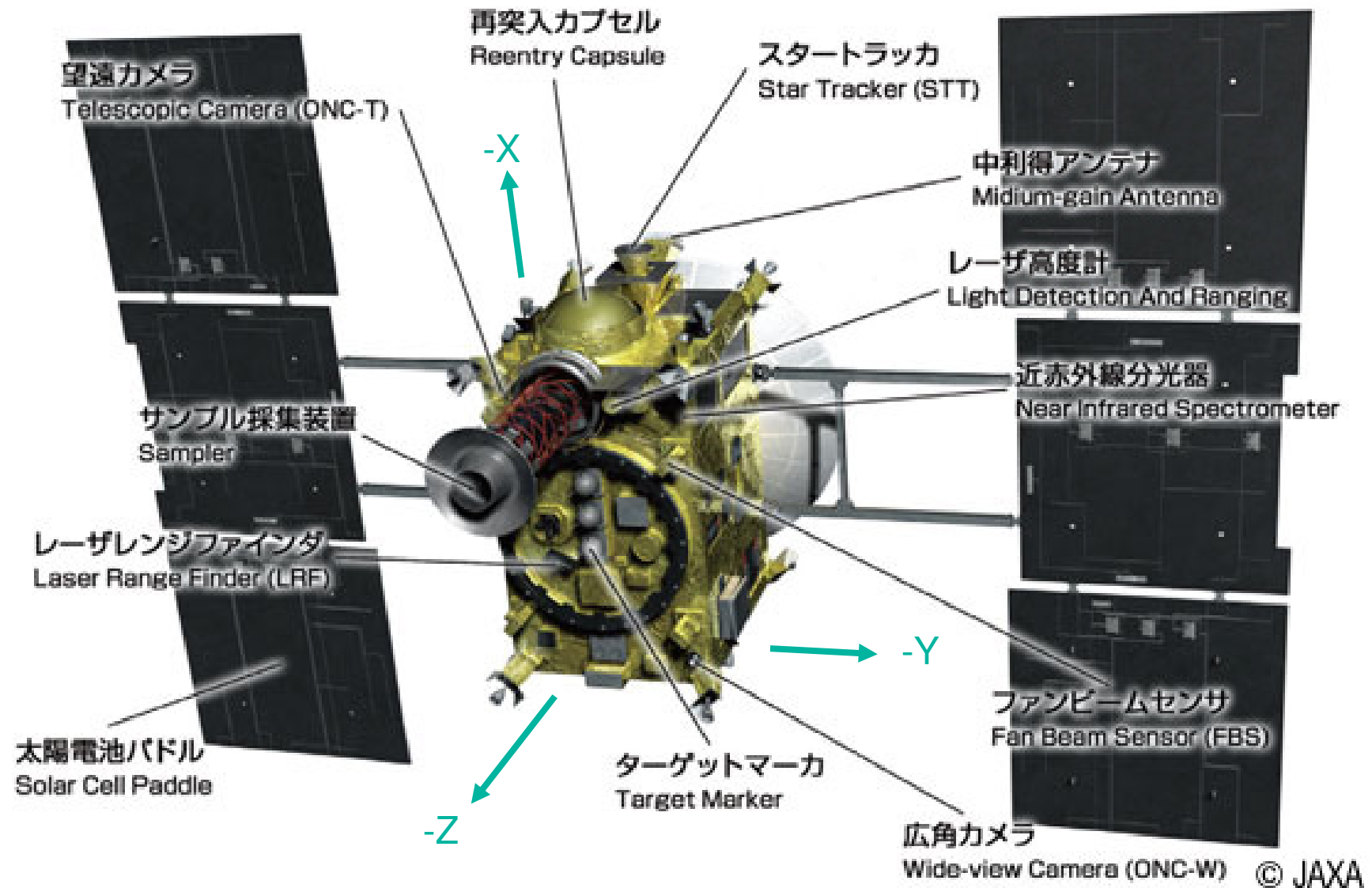
Mass: 510kg@Launch



Configuration of Hayabusa Spacecraft (1/2)



Configuration of Hayabusa Spacecraft (2/2)



“HAYABUSA” survived seven challenges!

1. RW-X Fail
2. RW-Y Fail
3. Unexpected Shape of Itokawa
4. RCS Leak
5. Communication Down
6. BAT Over Discharge
7. Ion Engine System degradation



RW: Reaction Wheel
RCS: Reaction Control System
BAT: Battery

<No.1> RW-X Fail

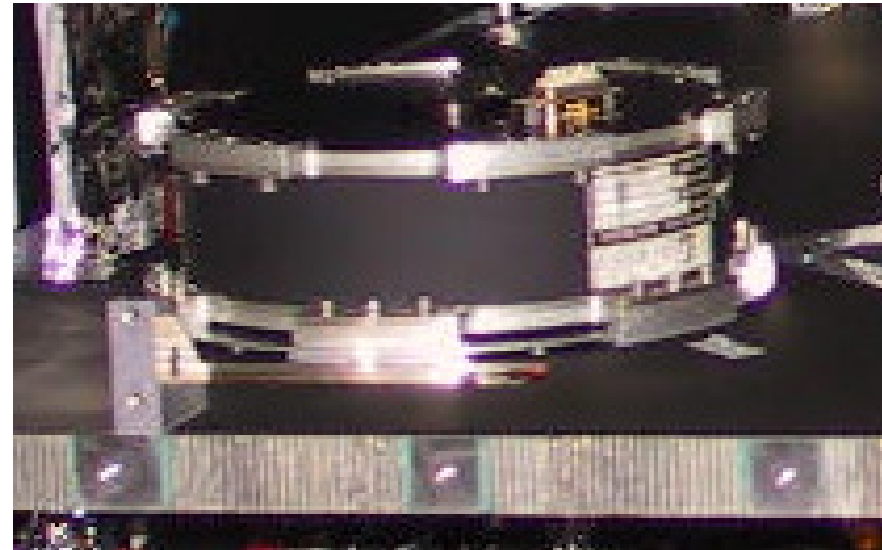
■ Date: July 31st, 2005

■ Cause: Delamination of an aluminum liner (added for Hayabusa)

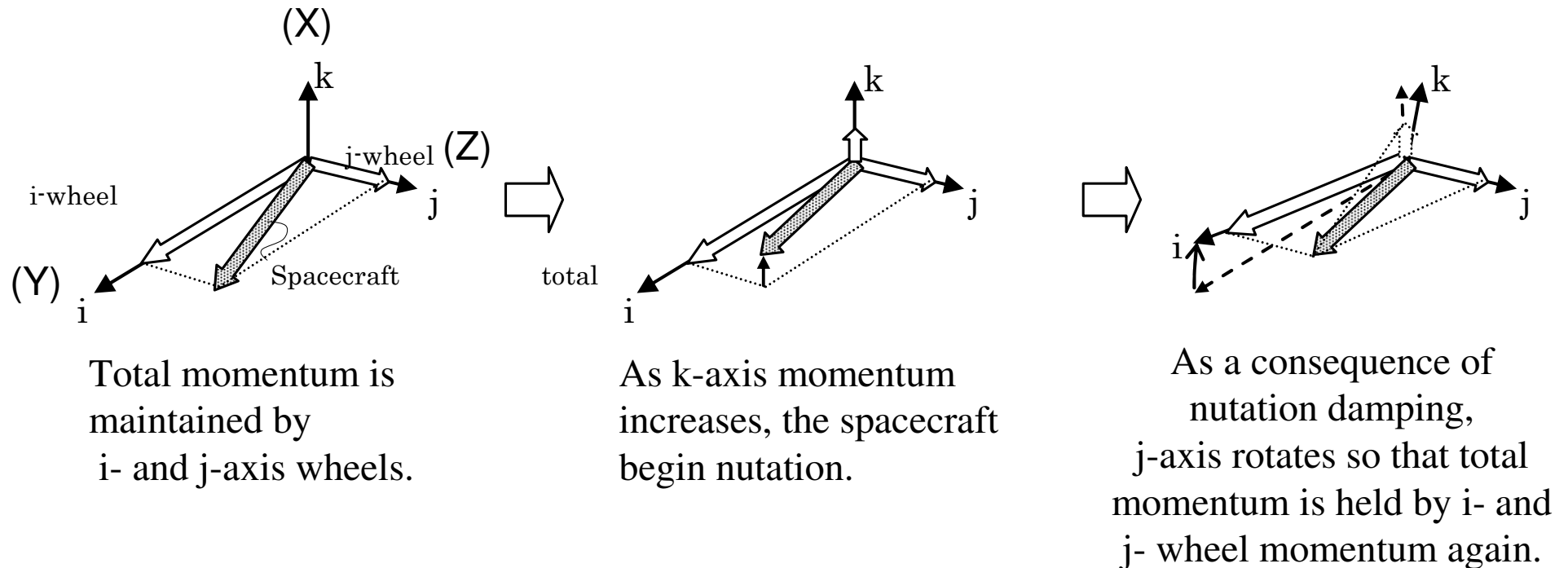
■ Results: RW-X Fail

■ Recovery Method: DRW (Dual RW) Mode (prepared in advance)

■ Lessons Learned: “Improvement” shall be paid attention very carefully, even if it is minor.



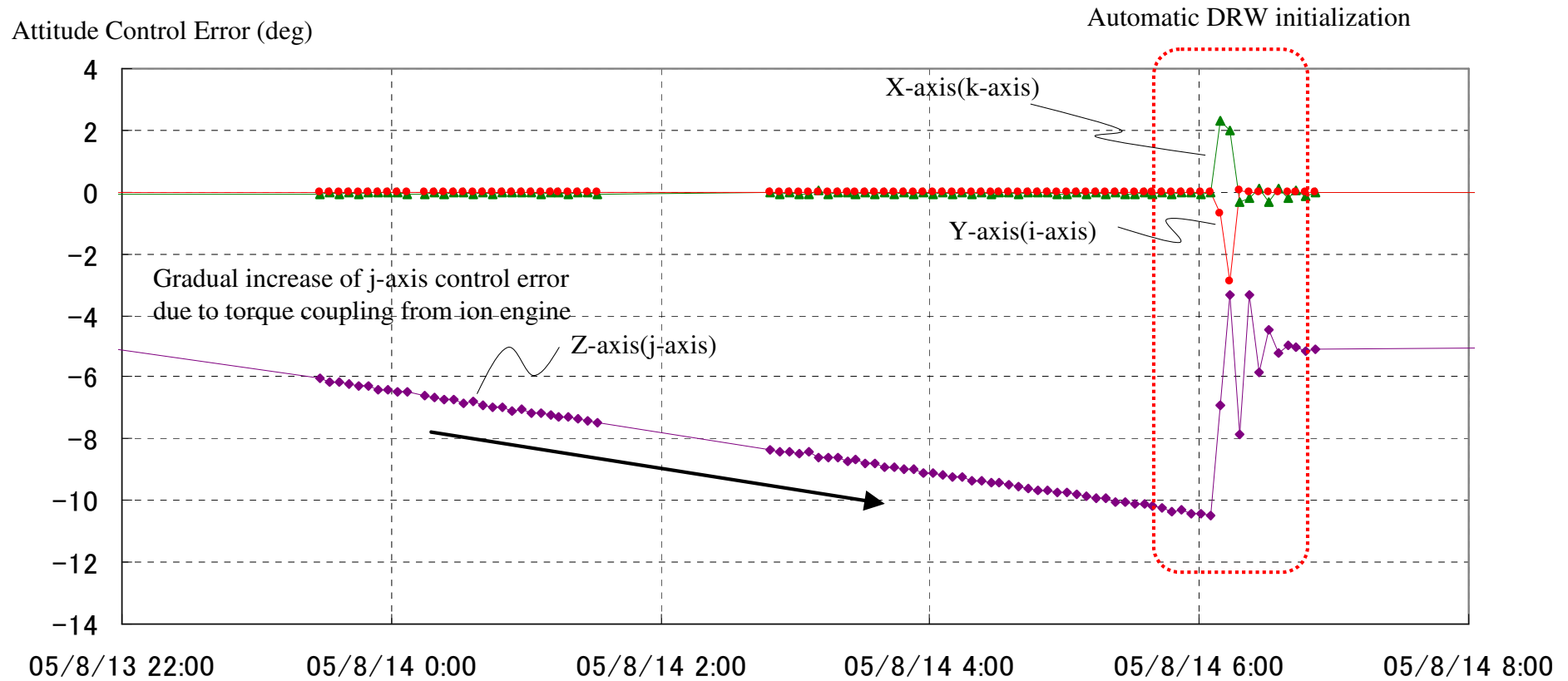
1-1 DRW Logic



HGA (High Gain Antenna) and LIDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) are aligned parallel to Z-axis -> Error around Z is allowable.

Error around Z-axis is adjusted periodically by RCS.

1-2 Automatic DRW initialization



<No.2> RW-Y Fail

Date: October 3rd, 2005

Cause: Delamination of an aluminum liner (again)

Results: RW-Y Fail -> Safe Hold Mode

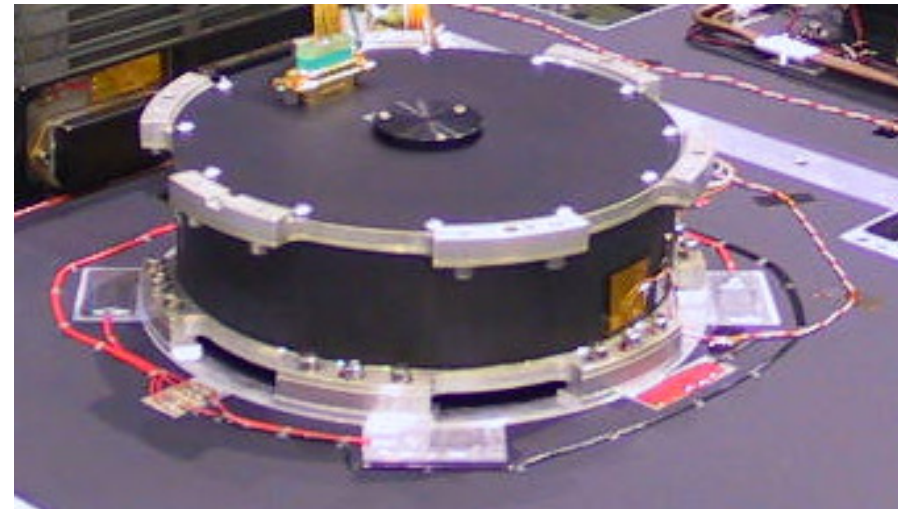
Recovery Method: RCS Control

- FNI (Free Nutation Initiation)
- AMT (Angular Momentum Trimming)

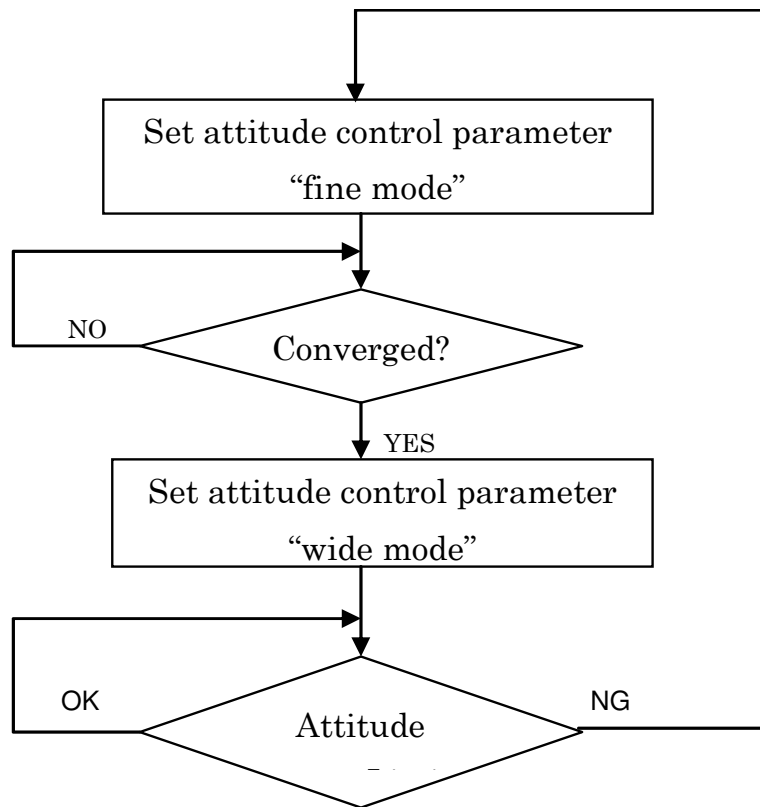
Newly
Developed

Newly
Developed

Lessons Learned: Where there is a will, there is a way.



2-1 Attitude control by FNI & AMT



FNI Control Flow

Expand Attitude Control Range:

- HGA Link/Observation: ± 0.7 deg
- MGA Link: ± 3.0 deg
- No Link: ± 5.0 deg

Shorten the pulse width of RCS:

- 15ms \rightarrow 6~8ms

FNI (Free Nutation Initiation)

- Refer to the left figure.
- At the "wide mode", S/C nutate freely (in order to save RCS propellant)

AMT (Angular Momentum Trimming):

- Control the angular momentum of S/C by the short RCS pulse at the appropriate spin phase.

<No.3> Unexpected Shape of Itokawa

Date: November 4th, 2005 (Touch Down Rehearsal 1)

GCP: Ground Control Points

NAV: Navigation

Cause: Unexpected Shape of Itokawa

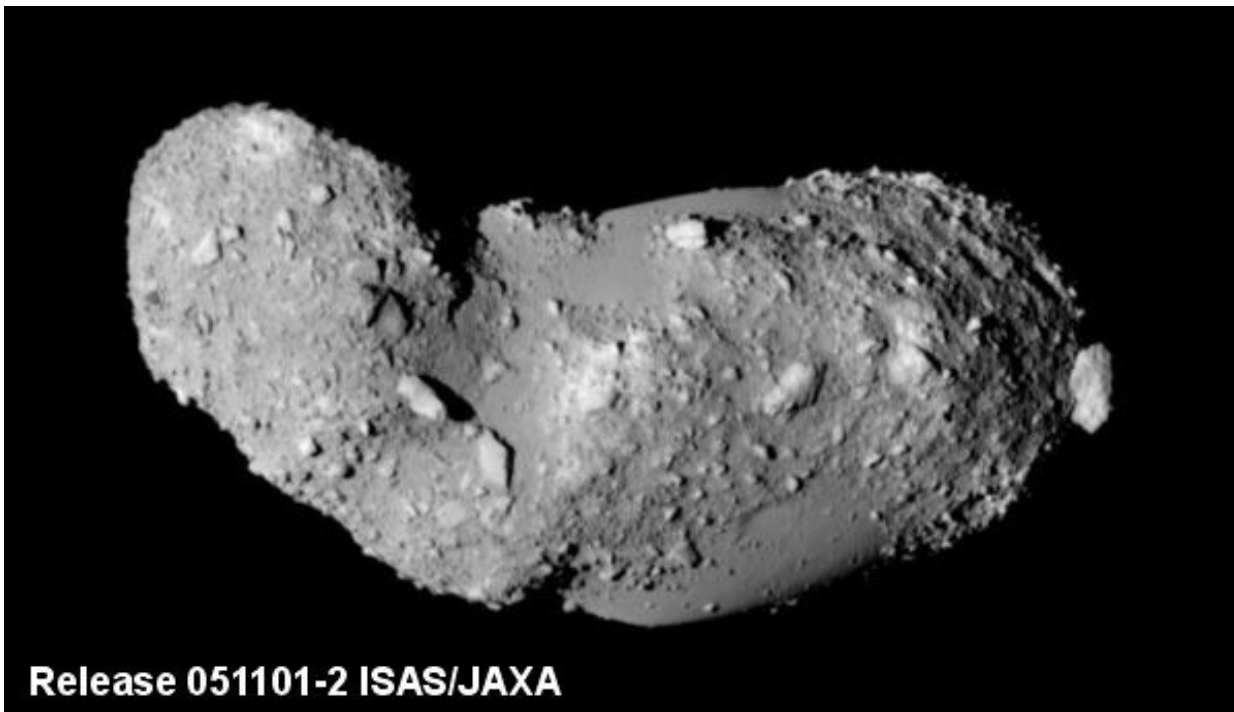
Results: Fail of autonomous descending

Recovery Method: GCPNAV + Delta-V Simulator

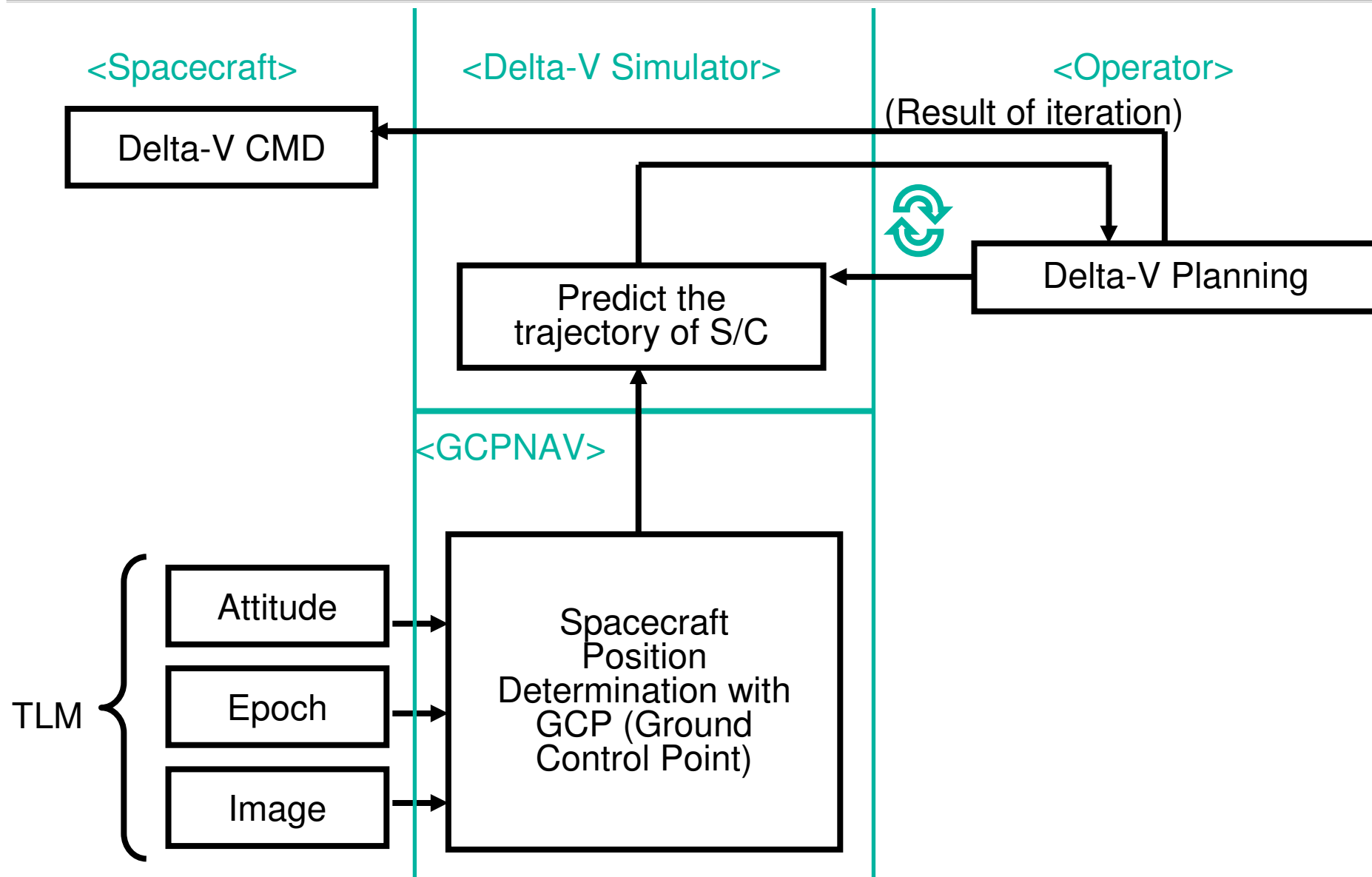
Newly
Developed

Newly
Developed

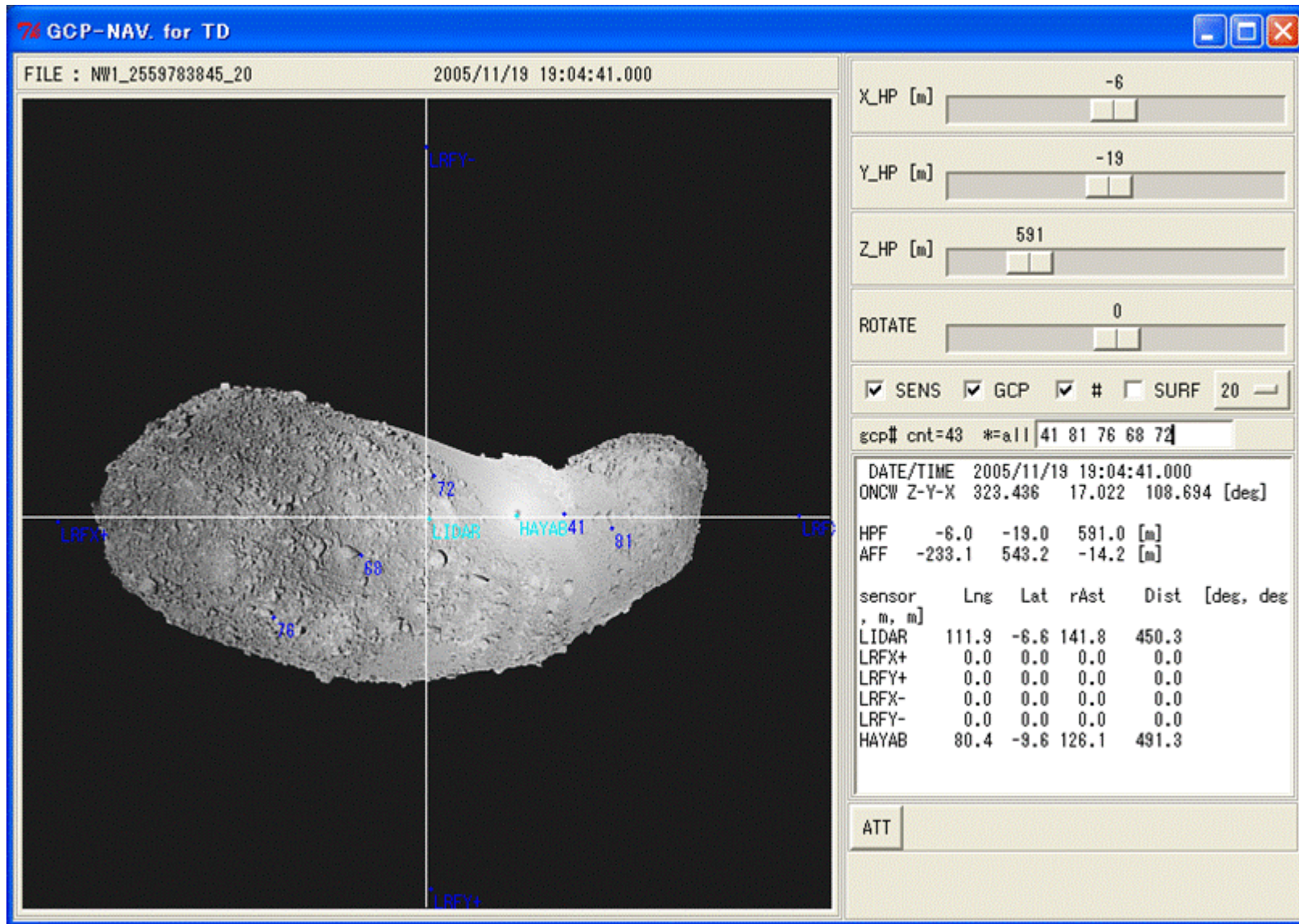
Lessons Learned: Strength of a compact and active team



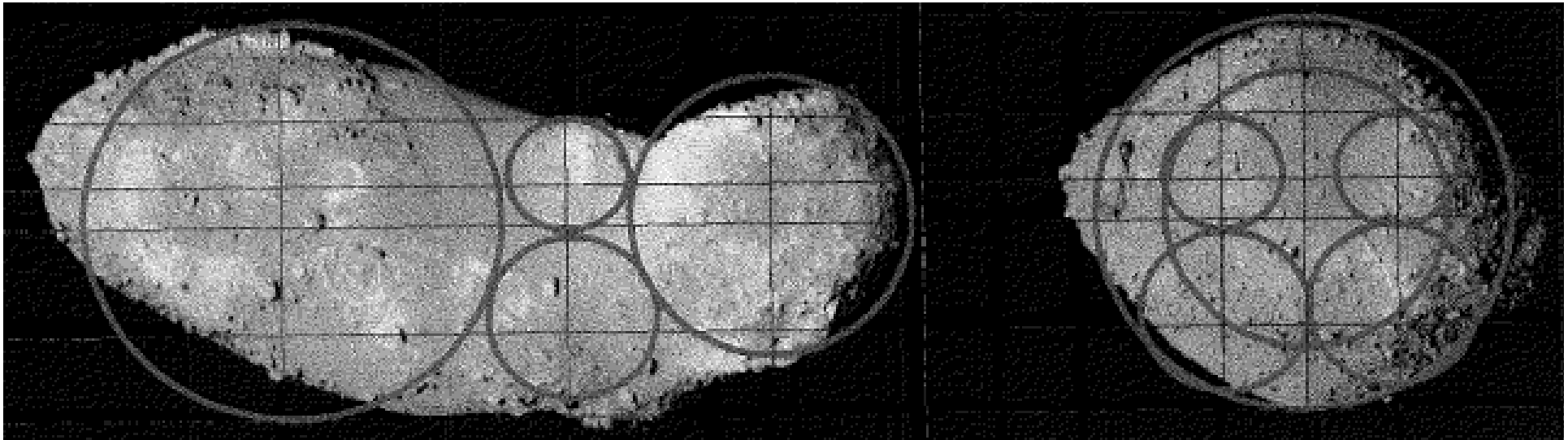
3-1 Operation with GCPNAV + Delta-V Simulator



3-2 GCPNAV (Landmark matching)



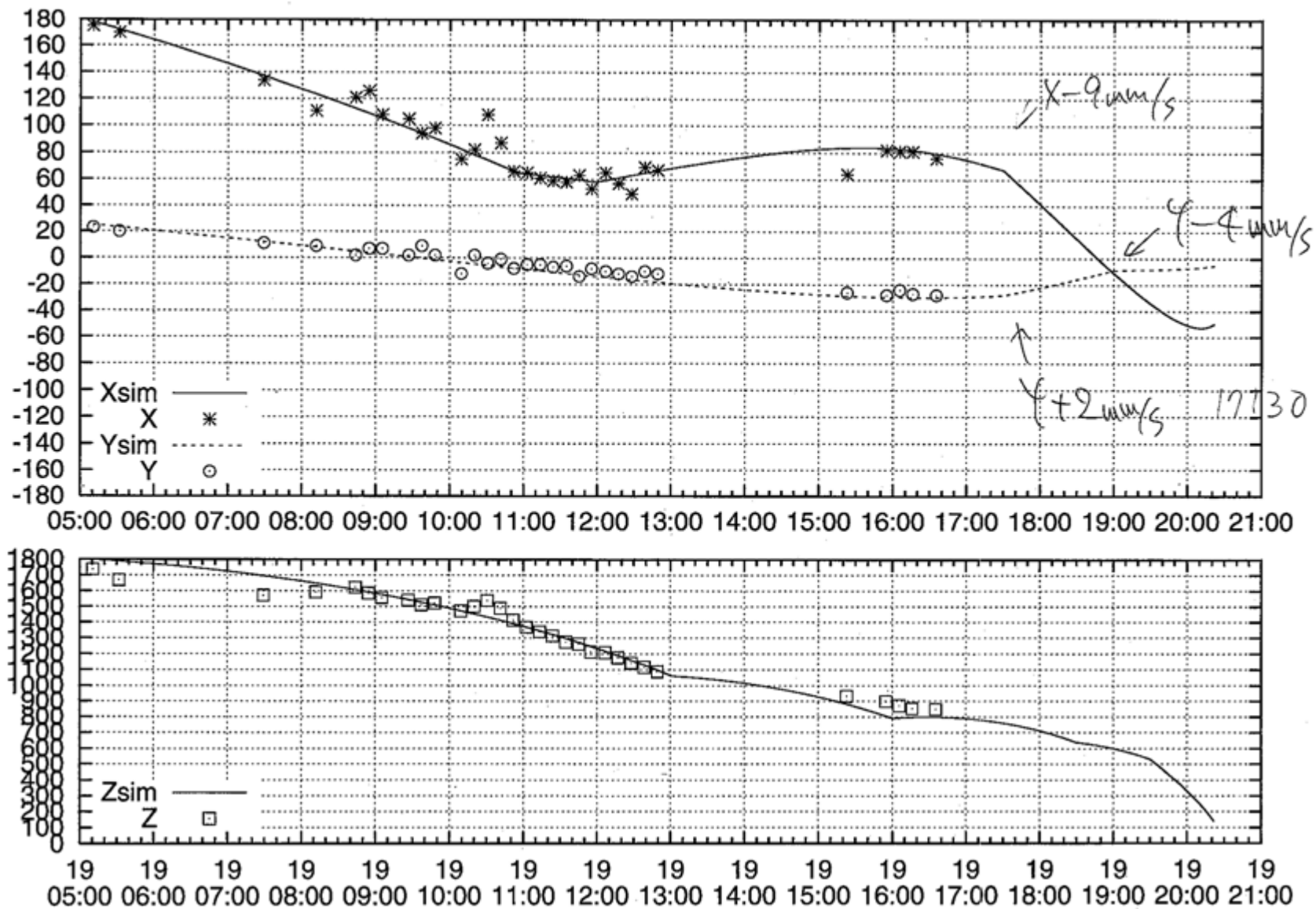
3-3 Six Points Mass Gravity Model for Delta-V Simulator



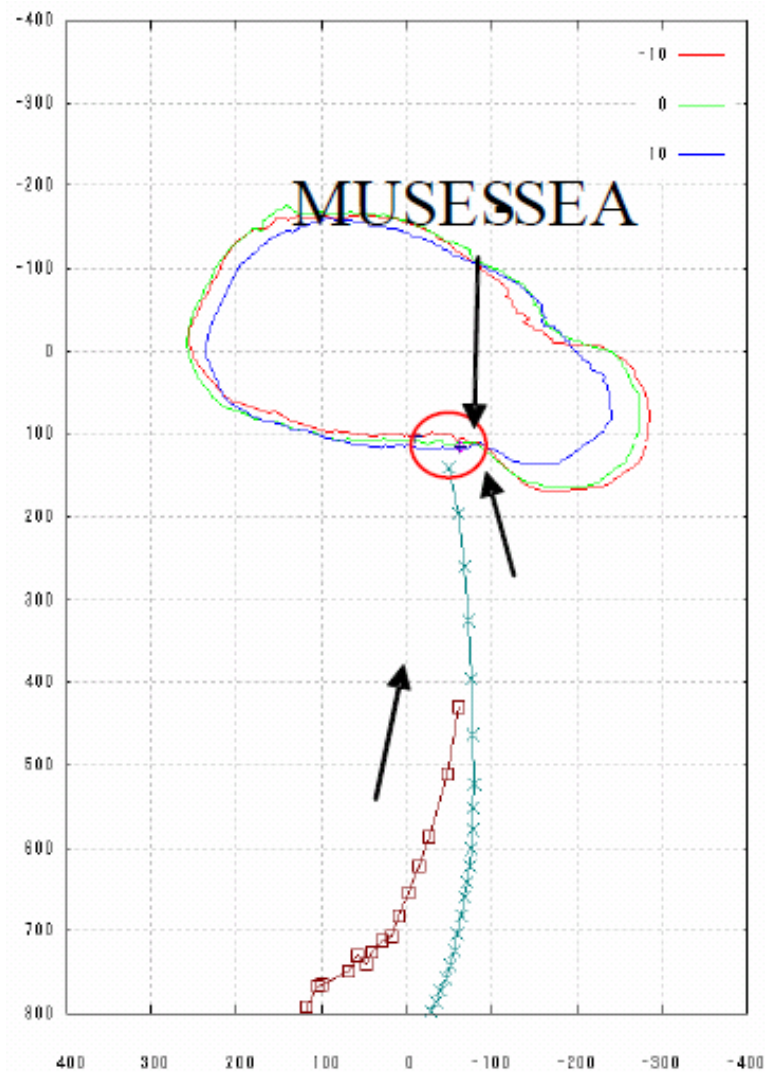
Each center of sphere is mass point.



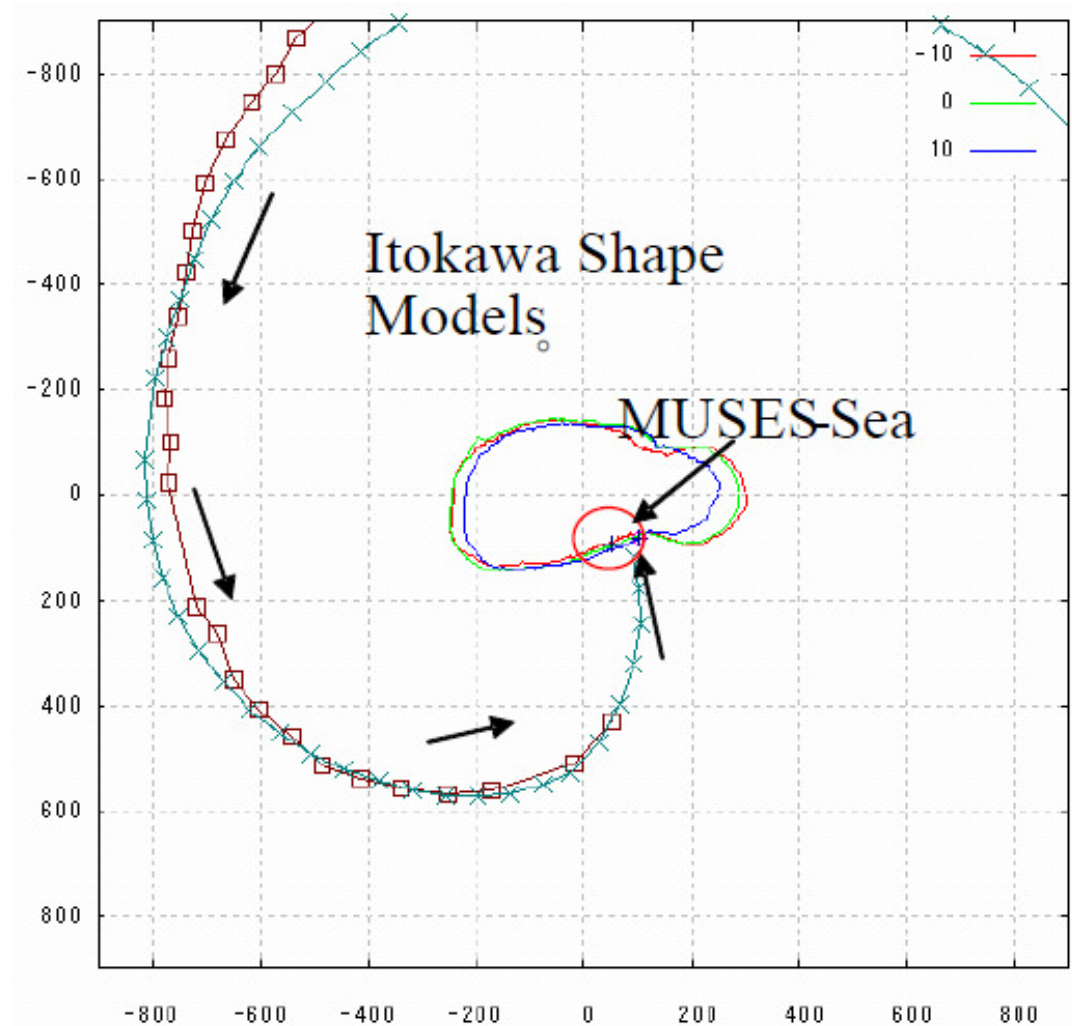
3-4 Output of GCPNAV and Delta-V Simulator (1st TD)



3-5 Planned and Actual Path (2nd Touch Down)



Semi-Inertial



Itokawa-Fixed

<No.4> RCS Leak

■ Date: November 25th, 2005

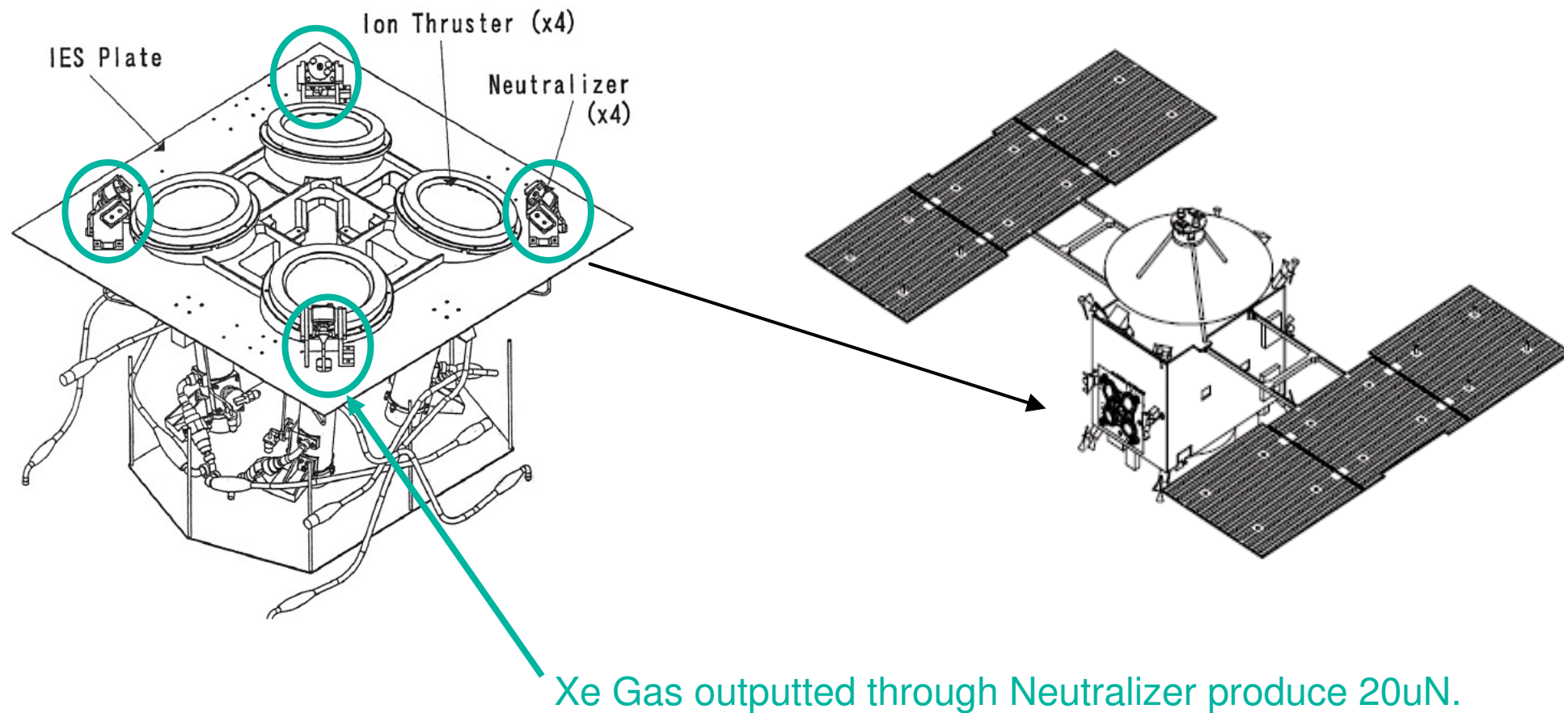
■ Cause: Unknown

■ Results: Safe Hold Mode

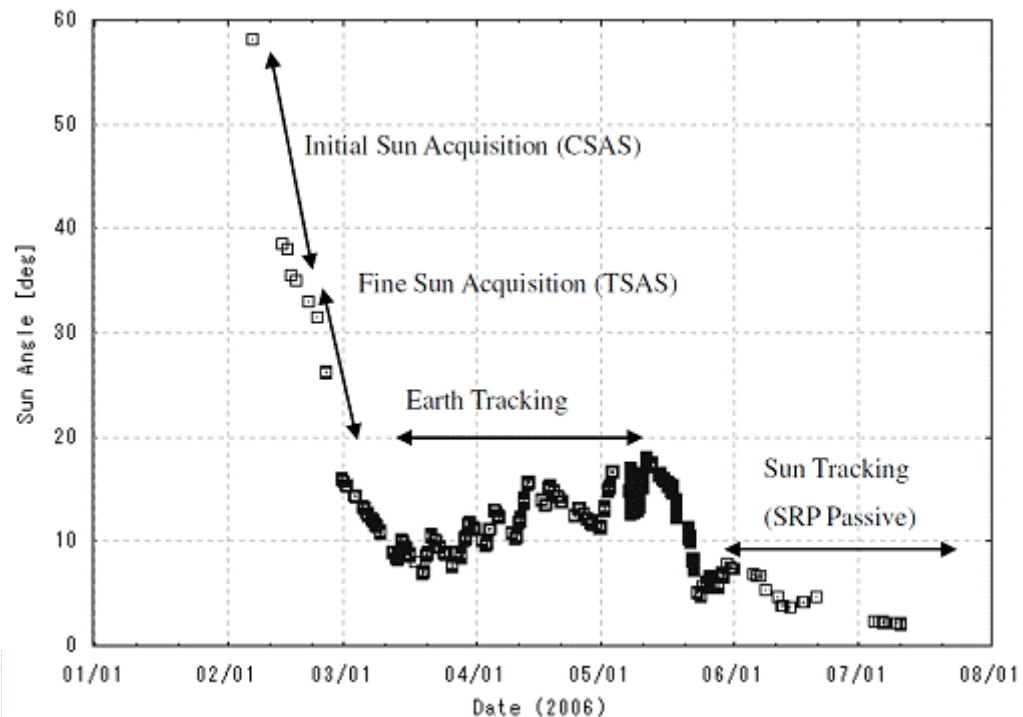
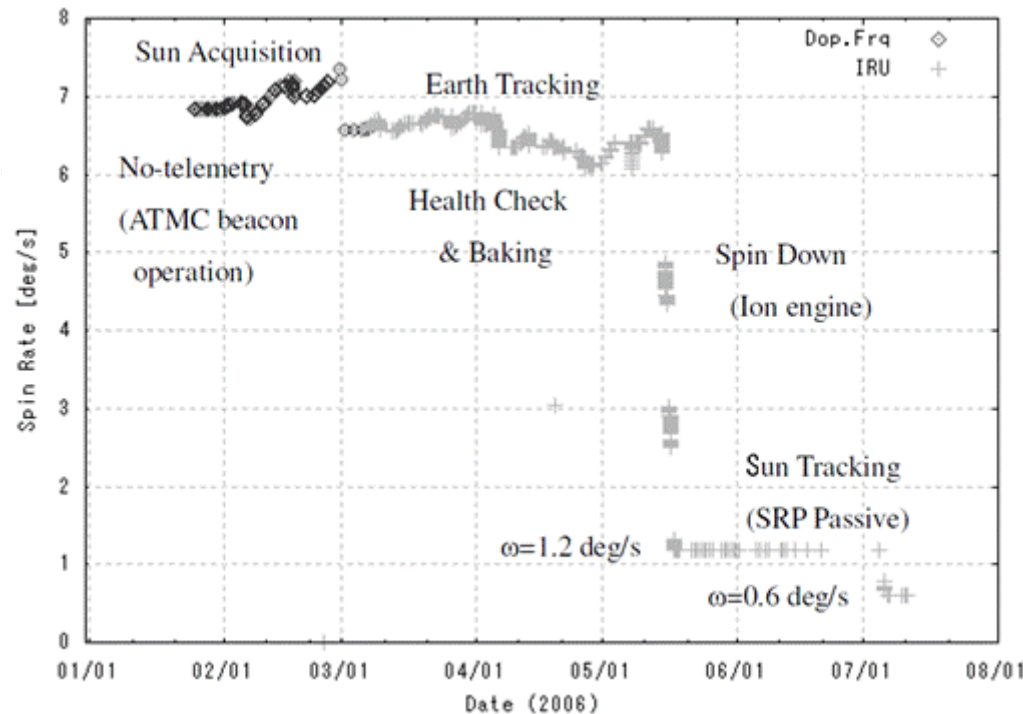
■ Recovery Method: Usage of Xe Gasjet and Solar Radiation Pressure

■ Lessons Learned: Redundant system of RCS shall have independent pipes and heaters and shall be isolated thermally.

4-1 Ion Engines and Neutralizers on Spacecraft



4-2 Attitude Control Results



Initial Sun Acquisition

- Coarse sun sensor

Fine Sun Acquisition

- Two dimensional sun sensor

Ecliptic Acquisition

Earth Acquisition

IES Spin Down

Sun Tracking using Solar Radiation Pressure

<No.5> Communication Down

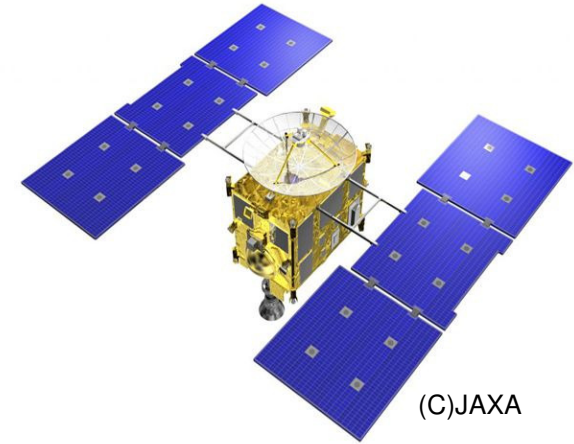
Date: December 8th, 2005

Cause: RCS Leak

Results: No downlink signal for 46 days

Recovery Method: Short sweep and short command sending

Lessons Learned: Prepare “Recovery Command”



5-1 Rescue Operation

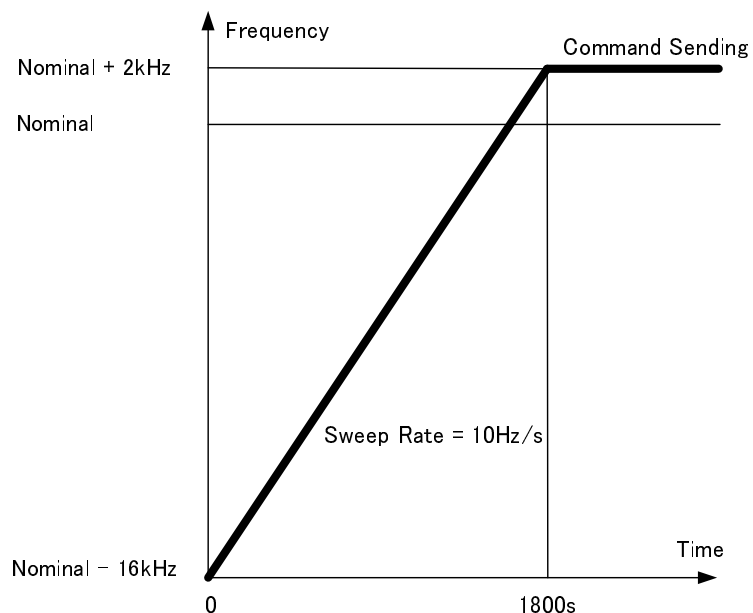


Fig.1 Command Sequence-1
(for AOS)

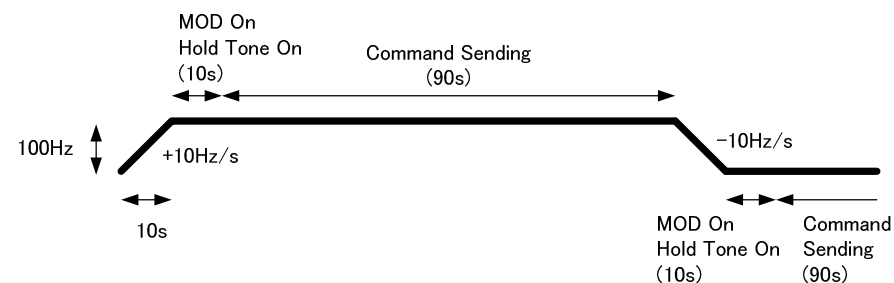


Fig.2 Command Sequence-2 (1/2)

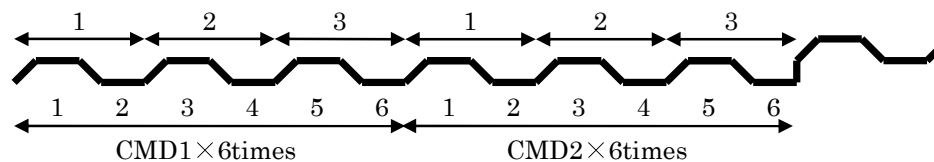


Fig.3 Command Sequence-2 (2/2)

<No.6> BAT Over-Discharge

■ Date: December 8th, 2005

■ Cause: Attitude lost possibly caused by RCS leak

■ Results: Fail of cell 1,2,3,4 (Total 11)

■ Recovery Method: Charge of Cell 5-11 with small electric current

■ Lessons Learned: Protect a BAT at the last moment of emergency.

<No.7> Ion Engine System degradation

■ Date: November 4th, 2009

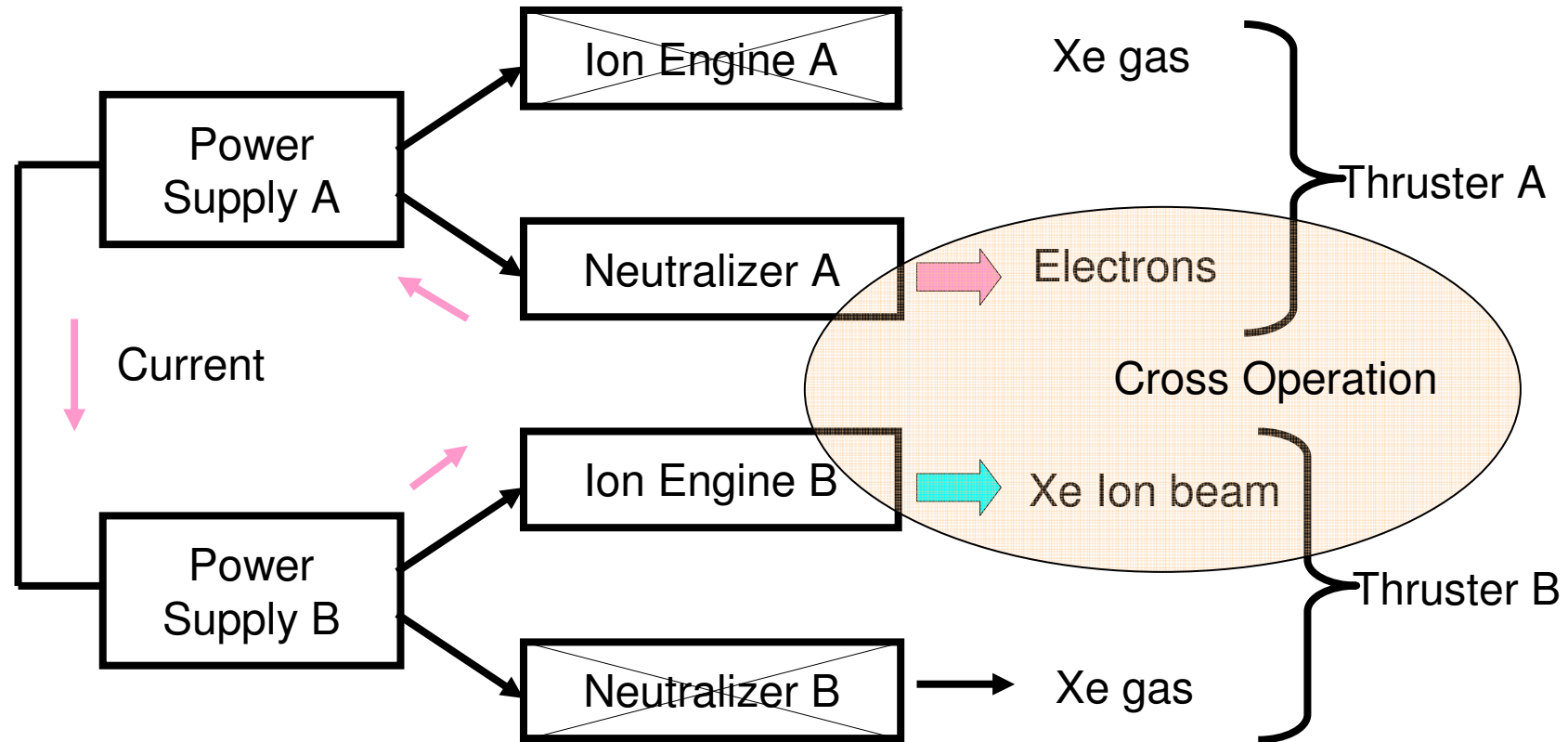
■ Cause: Too long run of IES operation

■ Results: Almost all IES down

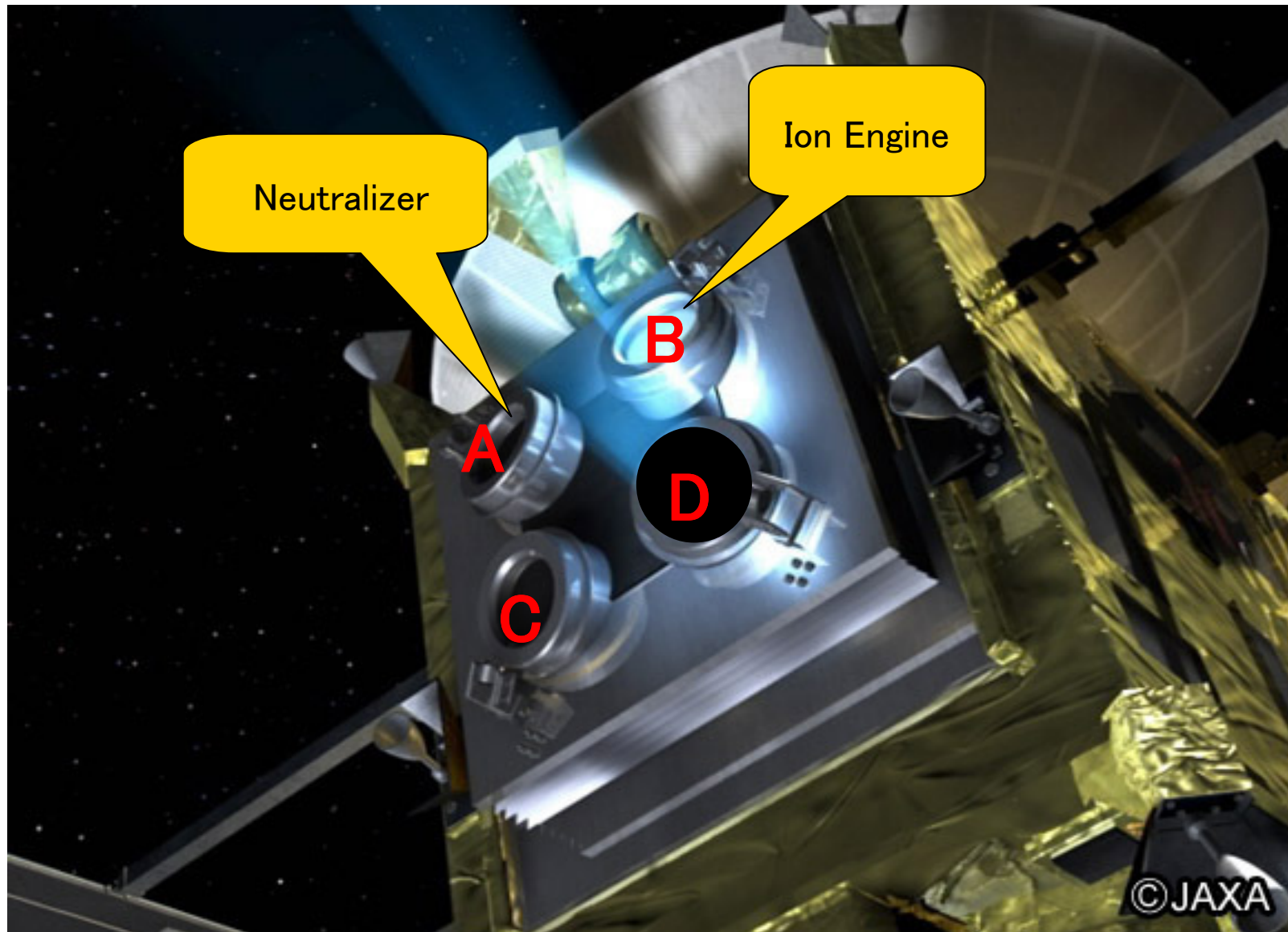
■ Recovery Method: Cross operation of ITH-A neutralizer and ITH-B main engine

■ Lessons Learned: Be prepared and have no regrets.

7-1 Cross Operation of Thruster A and B

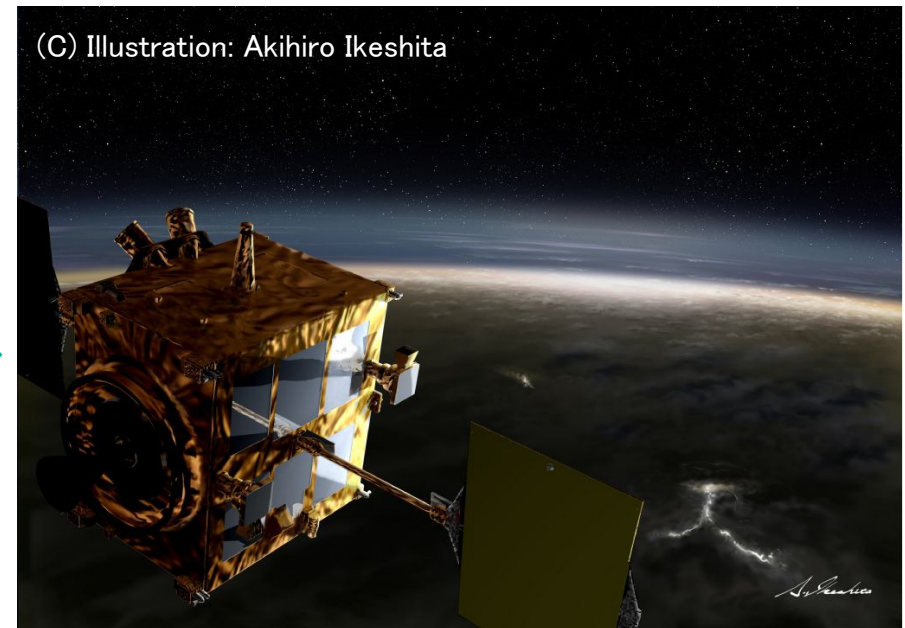


7-2 Cross Operation from November 13th, 2009



Lessons Learned : From Hayabusa to Akatsuki

1. “Improvement” shall be paid attention very carefully, even if it is minor.
2. Where there is a will, there is a way.
3. Strength of a compact and active team.
4. Redundant system of RCS shall have independent pipes and heaters and shall be isolated thermally.
5. Prepare “Recovery Command”.
6. Protect a BAT at the last moment of emergency.
7. Be prepared and have no regrets.



Akatsuki Design

■ RW: Standard RW (No Aluminum Liner)

■ RCS Plumbing is full redundant

- Redundant plumbing root
- Redundant heaters and temperature sensors

■ BAT: At the last UVC (Under Voltage Control), BAT will be isolated.

■ IRU: Same IRU, but all parts are lot assured by PCB level test.

■ Operation Planning: EPNAV -> PCNAV

- EPNAV (Electrical Propulsion Navigation) for Hayabusa
- PCNAV (PLANET-C Navigation) for Akatsuki

■ Used Heritage:

- DHU (Data Handling Unit)
- HCE (Heater Control Unit)

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